

GIVEN A YEAR'S RESPIRE.

The St. Louis World's Fair Will Take an Additional Year for Preparation.

A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

It is up to Congress now to legalize the postponement by continuing the appropriations for Government and Territorial Representation at the Big Show.

St. Louis, May 3.—The action of the World's fair executive committee, favoring postponement of the exposition until 1904, approved by the board of directors, and President Francis forwarded to Washington, Thursday night, a statement over the signature of all the directors that could be reached, expressing their wish that the fair should be held in 1904. Twenty of the directors gave their signature to this statement in the office of the executive committee. Thirty-one others were communicated with over the telephone, and permission was obtained to affix their names. Of the remaining members of the board, 20 were known to be out of town, and others could not be reached at their residences or offices.

The statement which was sent to Washington contains many of the reasons that have been assigned, unofficially, by members of the directory why the postponement should be effected. The substance of the statement is that, while the exposition might be finished in some sort in the time allotted, there was needed another year, by the United States as well as other governments, to effect their respective parts of the work on the scale of magnitude and thoroughness that has been contemplated.

President D. R. Francis made a full expression of his attitude and that of his associates in the fair work after the final action had been taken by the board of directors. He said:

President Francis' Statement. "The sundry civil bill, which passed the house several weeks ago, and is now going through the senate, contains an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to provide for a government exhibit, a special Indian exhibit and the additional exhibit of the government building at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. It was deemed advisable to have the date of the fair definitely fixed in that bill, in the event any change from 1903 should be decided upon. For many months past the fair has virtually been postponed for one year. A decided majority of the directors, in 1903, and for six months or more, the repeated requests of both domestic and foreign exhibitors for postponement, and the fact that the Philadelphia exhibit of 1903, the statement of Gov. Taft that the Philippines would not be able to furnish their exhibit in a creditable manner if the exposition should not be postponed to 1904; the expressed fear of the executive committee that the general public have for months considered postponement a foregone conclusion, were some of the reasons that moved the executive committee to inform the national commission that any action of Congress changing the time of the exposition from 1903 to 1904 would be acceptable.

A telegram from President Carter of the national commission was received. Senator Cockrell wired us that that committee would pass the senate on Saturday, and if a change of date was to be incorporated therein, it should be immediately advised of the wishes of the local corporation. There was not sufficient time in which to call a meeting of the board of directors to take action on the subject, consequently the executive committee authorized me to express their wishes to the effect that a postponement should be obtained by congress.

"After receipt of Mr. Carter's telegram I framed a reply, setting forth the conclusion of the executive committee, but before sending the message, made effort to get the views of every director in the city. Fifty of them were consulted, and without an exception every one favored a postponement. I have, therefore, replied to President Carter of the national commission, to that effect, and asked that our conclusions be submitted to congress and to the president. I think there is no doubt as to the action congress will take, and that it will be in favor of postponement."

PLACED BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Request for Postponement Formally Laid Before the Senate.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Hay today sent to the senate a letter stating the necessity for postponing the Louisiana Purchase exposition from 1903 to 1904.

Inclosed with it was a letter from Chairman Carter of the government commission and a telegram from President Francis of the exposition company showing the necessity for the postponement.

Senator Cockrell had the letter read in the senate and then offered an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill now pending before the senate, providing for postponement of the exposition in accordance with the request.

The postponement amendment provides for the dedication of the buildings of the exposition on April 30, 1903, for the opening of the exposition to visitors on May 1, 1904, and for its closing not later than December 1, following. The coinage of \$250,000 in gold dollar pieces to be used as a souvenir coin, is also provided for, the money thus provided to be a part of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by congress for the aid of the fair.

BATTLESHIP GAULOIS.

The French Vessel Will Put in at Annapolis First, Sailing Thence to New York.

Paris, May 3.—It has been decided that the battleship Gaulois, which is to leave Toulon, Monday next, having on board the French mission, bound for Washington, to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument, May 24, will go first to Annapolis, where she is due to arrive about May 21. She will stay there three or four days, and thence will go to New York.

Articles of Incorporation Filed.

Portland, Ore., May 3.—Articles of incorporation have been filed of the Great Central Railroad Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The incorporators are J. J. Thompson, Hon. John K. Cole and John E. Atchison, all of Portland, but it is understood that eastern capital is back of the movement. The articles of incorporation state that the proposed railroad, with its eastern terminus at Salt Lake, will run through Utah, Idaho and Oregon to Coos Bay, on the Pacific coast.

THE PRISONERS RELEASED.

The American Officers, Pardoned by the King of Italy, Again On Board the Chicago.

Venice, May 3.—The pardon granted by King Victor Emmanuel to the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, who have been imprisoned here, arrived Friday morning, and the prisoners were at once released.

Navy Department Notified.

Washington, May 3.—Secretary Moody has received the following cablegram from Capt. Dayton, of the Chicago, dated Venice, Friday: "Party released on pardon from king and are on board."

OFFICERS GIVE THEIR VERSION.

Claim to Have Been Assaulted by a Mob and Acted in Self-Defense.

Venice, May 3.—In an interview with a representative of the press the prisoners warmly repudiated the statement from Rome that they were under the influence of wine when the trouble occurred, and said that, on the contrary, they were absolutely sober.

Lieut. John S. Doddridge remarked: "After the accidental upsetting of a table in a cafe by myself and a companion at 11 o'clock at night, we were followed and attacked by a mob, and two municipal policemen appeared on the scene. I, with my open hand, motioned to the crowd to keep off. The police then seized us, but the mob continued so threatening that our brother officers and a marine who happened to be on the piazza ran to our rescue. We acted only in self-defense, and against a large, hostile crowd. We did not strike the police. Doubtless misunderstanding of the two languages had something to do with the trouble. We have been allowed to remain together in prison, but the room in which we have been confined swarmed with insects."

WILL NOT SURRENDER KRATZ.

The Mexican Government Positively Refuses to Give Up the St. Louis Fugitive.

Washington, May 3.—The state department has received a telegram from the government of Mexico which contains notification of absolute refusal to extradite Charles Kratz, the St. Louis fugitive, because the United States government can not give assurance of reciprocity should the occasion arise.

The man has been held under arrest at Guanajara, the Mexican government having consented to his provisional detention for eight days pending consideration of the request. An effort was made to secure the prosecution of Kratz in Mexico, but without avail, and under the decision just announced, he will be discharged and go unpunished.

POULTRY AND EGG INDUSTRY.

Small Shippers Being Driven Out of Business by the Big Packing Houses.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—The big packing houses have made such inroads into the business of packing and shipping eggs and poultry for consumption in eastern markets that the business of the small shippers in this part of the west is threatened with destruction, according to members of the Produce Dealers' association of Kansas and Oklahoma, which met here yesterday to consider the situation. John Stewart, of Concordia, Kas., president of the association, said:

"The packers are so firmly entrenched that I do not believe we can do much to oppose them. I do not know whether the recent operations of the big dealers could be called a corner or not. However, I do know that four big firms have stored 144,000,000, or 400,000 cases. At this time last year more than one billion eggs, or 3,000,000 cases, were in cold storage. There will be fewer eggs stored this year because the prices are higher."

Among the men at yesterday's meeting it was asserted that the poultry dealers are compelled to pay higher rates than the packers for shipments of dressed poultry from here to the seaboard. "The produce dealers of the west," one dealer is quoted as saying, "must combine against the packers, for an important industry is being ruined."

GEN. FUNSTON BANQUETED.

The General the Guest of Honor at a Dainty Banquet in Denver, Col.

Denver, Col., May 3.—Gen. Funston was tendered a banquet, Thursday night, at the Windsor hotel by the officers of the First infantry, national guard of Colorado. The occasion was the celebration of "Dewey Day." A message was received from President Roosevelt expressing his regrets at his inability to be present. Gen. Funston responded to the toast, "The Eighth Army Corps."

ORIENTAL DISCIPLINE.

Severe Punishment for an Antidemocratic Uprising Near the Borders of Honan Province.

Pekin, May 3.—A detachment of soldiers belonging to the troops of Gen. Yuan Shi Kai, the governor of Chi Li province, recently lost 60 men killed while attempting to quell an anti-democratic uprising near the border of Honan province. Gen. Yuan Shi Kai is sending three regiments to destroy the towns in the neighborhood of the scene of the fighting.

A Dead Robber Identified.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 3.—Burlington railroad officials here were yesterday informed by a detective in Lincoln, Neb., that the robber killed in Gage county, is identified as "Blinky" Harris, formerly of St. Joseph, and who was seen here in the company of two strangers the day before the hold-up of the Burlington flyer, bound for Denver, north of this city, three weeks ago. There is little doubt that Harris and others known here, were in this hold-up. Arrests of his pals are expected to be made very soon.

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Graduating Exercises at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

PRESIDENT PRESENTED THE DIPLOMAS.

The Chief Executive of the Nation Sought to Impress Upon the Minds of the Graduates the Weight of Responsibility that Henceforth Rested Upon Them.

Annapolis, Md., May 3.—The special train conveying President Roosevelt and his party to Annapolis to attend the graduating exercises at the naval academy arrived here at 9:45 o'clock Thursday morning over the Pennsylvania railroad. As the president alighted from the train he was received by Superintendent Wainwright and his aide, Lieut. H. J. Ziegenfuss. A battalion of marines, under command of Capt. Lucas, was drawn up at the station. The party proceeded in carriages to the academy grounds, the president going directly to the superintendent's house, where there was a short wait to permit the assembling of the cadet battalion at the chapel. The day was most propitious, and the cadets in their uniforms presented a fine appearance.

The president walked across the campus to where the cadets were lined up, and passing down the line, looked the cadets squarely in the face. He was then presented to the officers of the academy by Commander Wainwright. While this was going on the shore batteries fired the president's salute of 21 guns.

At the sound of a bugle blast, the cadets stacked guns, and with a precision that bore evidence of the discipline which they have undergone, marched by fours to the chapel. A great crowd gathered around the grand stand, where the cadets were to receive, at the hands of the president, the diplomas which would make them officers in the United States navy.

The graduating class discarded their guns and accoutrements, and advanced close to the platform. President Roosevelt then addressed them, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. Following is the president's address:

The President's Address.

In receiving these diplomas you become men who, above almost any others of the entire world, are called upon to carry forth the ever-present sense of responsibility which must come with the knowledge that, on some day, the prime factor in securing victory over any foreign foe must, of necessity, be the United States navy. If our navy fails us, then we are doomed to defeat, no matter what the success of our army. It should, therefore, be an object of prime importance for every patriotic American to know that the navy is constantly built up and about it, that it is kept to the highest point of efficiency, both in material and in personnel. It can not be too often repeated that in modern naval war, the chief factor in achieving triumph is what has been done by the way of thoroughness of training before the beginning of the war. It is what has been done before the outbreak of war that counts, and not the outbreak itself. That can be done is to use to best advantage the great war engines, and the most costly mechanism already provided by the forethought of the national legislature and by the administrative ability, through a course of years, of the navy and army. A battleship can not be improvised. It takes years to build, and the skill of the officers and crew is not improviseable, but must spring from use and actual service, and from the most careful, zealous and systematic training. You, to whom I give these diplomas, now join the ranks of the officers of the United States navy. You enter a glorious service, proud of its memories and ready to keep it in your minds the thought of the supreme hour which may come when you will be called upon to add to or detract from this renown. Some of you will have to do your part in helping construct the ships and the guns which you use. You need to bend every energy toward making these ships and guns, in all their details, the most perfect of their kind throughout the world. The ship must be seaworthy; the armament must be the best protection to ship and men; the guns, in all their mechanism, it to do the greatest possible amount of work in the shortest possible time. Every detail, whether of protection to the gun crews, of rapidly and successfully loading and unloading, and working the elevating and revolving gear, or of quickness and accuracy in sighting, must be thought out for and done. The thought carefully executed in the actual work. The best ships and guns and the most costly mechanism are utterly valueless if the men are not trained to use them. From now on throughout your lives there can be no slackness on your part. Your duty must be present with you, waking and sleeping. You have got to train yourselves, and you have got to train those under you, actual work of seamanship, in the actual work of gunnery. If the day for battle comes you will need all that you possess of boldness, skill, determination, ability to bear punishment, and instant readiness in an emergency. But, though without these qualities you can do nothing, yet even with them you can do but little if you have not had the forethought and set purpose to train yourselves and the enlisted men under your command. Officers and men alike must have the sea habit; officers and men alike must realize that in battle the only safe and sure way to the victory will be with the side whose shots hit oftenest. The habit of seamanship—these must be the two prime objects of your training, both for yourselves and for the men under you.

At the conclusion of his address and distribution of diplomas the president requested that he be taken to the hospital, where Emory S. Long, of Wyoming, a member of the graduating class, was lying ill. Sitting up in bed, the sick boy received his diploma from the president, who made a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed the hope that he would soon be up. The president was then given an opportunity of witnessing the customary prank of the plebes throwing the graduation class out of quarters, which afforded a great deal of amusement.

GUATEMALAN EARTHQUAKE.

More Than a Thousand Lives Lost and Thirty Thousand People Rendered Homeless.

San Francisco, May 3.—The firm of Castle, Brothers, of this city, have received a cablegram from Guatemala, in which their agent in Central America stated that more than 1,000 lives were lost in the earthquake of April 18. More than 30,000 were rendered homeless. Of these, the majority lived in the town of Quetzaltenango. An appeal for aid is made.

THE RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

All Previous Records Broken by the Number Arriving the Past Four Months.

New York, May 5.—The rush of immigrants to this port, which has signalized the first four months of the year, reached a climax the week ended last night, during which time 25,120 immigrants were brought to this city from the various European ports. The total number of immigrants arriving here for the four months ending April 30, was 178,604, an excess of more than thirty thousand over any previous year for the same period. By months the record this year is:

January, 13,243 immigrants; February, 13,243 immigrants; April, 73,607 immigrants. When it is mentioned that the total of 25,120 immigrants brought to this city last night, it will be seen that 1902 has started out as a record breaker. No less than 12,340 immigrants were landed at Ellis Island Saturday and yesterday, and in addition to this 1,000 were left aboard the steamer Tarrar Prince to be landed to-day.

In all the history of handling immigrants through the Barge Office landing the police never had so much trouble to restrain the crowds which flocked to the Battery to see the people come over from Ellis Island as yesterday. Added to the hundreds who had friends or relatives whom they came down to meet, there were several thousand idlers who, attracted by the sight of the immigrants coming off the boat, crowded upon the sidewalk in front of the barge office and simply refused to move on until driven back by sheer force.

Among the passengers on the French liner Bretagne was Capt. Siciliano, of the Italian army, who comes here commissioned by his government to investigate and report on the emigration from his country to America. He says that the enormous exodus from certain districts of Italy threatens to depopulate those sections, and his mission is to learn the cause of the unusually large emigration and devise means to curtail it.

THE COMMERCE OF CUBA.

Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports for Periods in 1901 and 1902.

Washington, May 5.—The insular division of the war department gave out for publication, yesterday, a statement showing in comparative form the commerce of Cuba for the eight months ended February 28, 1902, and 1901. The total value of merchandise imported during the stated period of 1902 was \$41,650,314, against \$42,920,814 for the corresponding period of 1901. Export figures show \$28,487,226 worth of merchandise in 1902 and \$34,008,270 in 1901. These returns show an increase of four per cent in imports and a decrease of 16 per cent in exports.

Merchandise coming from the United States into the island aggregated \$10,140,749 during the eight months ended February 28, 1902, a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1901. The exports from Cuba to the United States during the 1902 period amounted to \$18,158,540, a decrease of about \$3,000,000. The value of sugar shipments to the United States during February of 1901 was \$4,320,033, as compared with \$1,385,487 worth for the corresponding month of the present year.

MISUSE OF THE MAIL.

The Wernekes and G. W. Spencer Indicted and Give Bond for Their Appearance.

St. Louis, May 5.—William F. Werneke, Harry W. Werneke, Edward A. Werneke and G. W. Spencer, of the W. F. Werneke Bond and Stock Co., gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 each in the federal court Saturday afternoon for their appearance in court to answer an indictment returned by the federal grand jury Friday. The indictment alleges the use of the United States mails for the furtherance of fraud, or, in common terms, "misuse of the mails." The indictment of these persons was not given out when the grand jury reported Friday, and it was only by chance that the information leaked out. The warrants on the indictment were issued Saturday and served upon the Wernekes and Spencer, who appeared before the proper authority, Col. D. P. Dyer, district attorney, being present, and gave the bond required for their appearance.

The indictment of these men is the outcome of an investigation that covers nearly two years, which has been conducted by the federal and postal authorities. The case was first given to Inspector John D. Sullivan, of this city, by Col. George A. Dice, chief post office inspector, nearly two years ago, and was later referred to the Denver department, and then back again to St. Louis, in the latter part of 1901, when Mr. Sullivan again took it up.

INJURIES PROVED FATAL.

Death of William P. Cannon, Brother of Congressman J. G. Cannon, of Illinois.

Danville, Ill., May 4.—William P. Cannon, brother of Congressman J. G. Cannon, died Saturday, from injuries received from a fall. He was president of the Second national bank, president of the street car and electric lighting plant, and a leading republican politician. Congressman Cannon arrived from Washington to attend the funeral.

Missouri Beef Trust Inquiry.

Kansas City, Mo., May 4.—R. E. See, marshal of the state supreme court, has just served papers on two packing house employees and four meat dealers of this city, commanding them to appear in the supreme court in Jefferson City May 6, to answer questions in the Beef trust inquiry instituted by Atty.-Gen. Crow. The persons subpoenaed are charged with conspiring to limit the supply of meats and maintain prices on the same.

PITH AND POINT.

Hard times try our valor and good times our virtue.—Ham's flora. Cultivate patience. As you get older you will find that it is the only talent you are expected to have.—Atchison Globe.

Flights actions of wild geese are not without some purpose, but the same cannot be said of a great many men.—Chicago Daily News.

"And so, Fred, you say Cholly is mawwied?" "Yep; mawwied and settled down." "Bai Jove! I'll see if he'll settle up!"—Indianapolis News.

Brown—"Don't you think that music has charm to soothe the savage beast?" Jones—"Yes. That's why I have put a brass band round my dog Pluto's neck."—Punch.

The Wanderings of Ulysses.—"If 'Ulysses' is to be produced in this country, why wouldn't it be appropriate to have the initial performance in Ithaca?" "Then it could be taken to Troy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Granger—"You would hardly call Miss Pole a very warm-hearted person?" Farmer—"Warm-hearted? On the contrary, she is awfully cold. If she should shed a tear you may be sure it would be a hailstone."—Boston Transcript.

Ragson Tatters—"Please, lady, gimme a dime an' help me to die in peace." Mrs. Godhardt (handing him a quarter)—"Poor man! Are you so bad as that? But, surely—surely I smell liquor on your breath." Ragson Tatters—"Yes'm; dat's wat's killin' me!"—Philadelphia Press.

THOUGHT IT WAS GRANT.

An Interesting Incident of the Charleston Celebration of June 17, 1869 Not on the Bills.

There is no child in Charleston who cannot tell you that the battle which has popularized the name of "Bunker Hill district" was fought on June 17, 1775.

It was 11 years before any celebration took place, and even then the event was most conspicuous in its relation to the opening of the Charles river bridge, just now torn down.

The first monument was erected by King Solomon lodge F. and A. M., in honor of Gen. Warren. This was a Tuscan pillar 15 feet high, standing on a pedestal eight feet in height.

The first formal movement for an association to erect a monument was on May 10, 1823, in response to a call signed by Daniel Webster, W. Tudor and Theodore Lyman, Jr. The membership fee was five dollars, but this nucleus was slowly augmented. Subscriptions were slow and bequests few, says the Boston Globe.

A lottery was proposed, but Massachusetts sentiment forbade it. Patriotic women took hold of the matter, and to them is due a large amount of credit for success.

Still, after various struggles, and the danger of stopping construction before the shaft had reached the designated height, the capstone was placed in position on the morning of June 17, 1843, and the celebration of completion took place with cannon's roar, trumpet blast and clanging of bells, and the oration of Daniel Webster, who had performed similar duties at the laying of the corner stone by Lafayette in 1825.

The regular celebrations of the battle's anniversary have never lost their interest. Parades, decorations, salutes, music, bell ringing, banquets, speeches and other features crowd the moments for more than 24 hours.

A chief feature in many years has been the grotesque parade, in early morning, of the antiques and horrors, the local bias vying with caricatures of prominent events of a general character, and taxing for weeks the genius and acumen of the committee of arrangements.

A unique incident in the celebration of 1869 was entirely without previous suggestion. The night before the 17th two of the committee happened into a hotel in Boston and ran across a business man from New York, who bore a striking resemblance to Gen. U. S. Grant. They told him of the celebration, craved his assistance and he accepted.

Next morning he was taken in the most elegant barouche to be procured in Boston, and with dignitaries of the Bunker Hill city in the same carriage, he was driven across a proper military personal escort accompanied him, and he was dressed in full military uniform, and constantly smoked a cigar, which was at least nine inches long.

As he was escorted into the line of motley antiquities there was no need of introduction. Seven-eighths of the people were completely deceived, and as he rode along plaudits burst the atmosphere, while he, complacent as the hero of Appomattox, quietly bowed his acknowledgments, with doffed chapeau and untroubled countenance.

"Hailing 'n' Mackerel." Over the rail and among the kicking fish dropped the skipper's huge dip-net. A twist and a turn and "He-yew!" he yelled. "Oy-hoo!" grunted two gangs at the halyards, and into the air and over the rail swung the big dip-net, swimming full. Down it sagged quickly to the two men at the rail. "Hi-hoi!" they called cheerfully and turned the dipper inside out. Out and down it went again. "He-yew!" and up and in it came again. "Oy-hoo! Hi-hoi!" and flop! it was turned upside down and another barrel of fat, luscious fish flipped their lengths against the hard deck. Head and tail they flipped, each head and tail ten times a second seemingly, until it sounded that frantic beating of flesh and bone on the bare deck—as if a battalion of gentle little drummer boys were tapping a low but marvelously quick-sounding roll. Scales flew. Some were found next morning glued to the mast-head. "He-yew!" called the skipper. "Oy-hoo!" responded the halyards gang. "Hi-hoi!" said cheerily the pair at the rail—"Fine fat fish!" commented the men in the boat, the only men who had time to draw an extra breath.—Scribner's.

It Was Papa Who Was Out.

He—And did you see Monte Carlo while you were at Nice?

She—No; papa called on him, I believe, but from his disappointed disappearance when he returned to the hotel I think Mr. Carlo must have been out.—Stray Stories.

WORTH A KING'S RANSOM.

Saved From The Maelstrom of Catarrh How Peruna Saves Lives



til the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again. "I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and a third bottle and kept on improving slowly.

"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a king's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."

—Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham.

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